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to in the notes it would greatly increase the value of the book for reference by making the great mass of literature referred to in the notes more readily accessible.

J. H. D.

THE LAW OF QUASI CONTRACTS. By Frederick Campbell Woodward, Professor of Law in Leland Stanford Junior University. Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, 1913. pp. lxi, 498.

A nonsensical fairy story, the title of which has escaped us, depicts a Butter Scotch man who couldn't run till he got warm and couldn't get warm till he ran. Not unlike the plight of this candy gentleman is that of the law of Quasi Contracts. The decisions in this field are to an extraordinary extent unreasoned, the courts finding no generalizations satisfactory or otherwise, upon which to rest; and when reasoned they are to an extraordinary extent reasoned in a way that it is difficult to accept. As a result of which a scientific text treatment of the subject is an almost superhuman task. On the other hand the want of text treatment of the subject is sufficient excuse to merely human judges for the unsatisfactory character of their decisions.

In this state of things we should welcome every decision and every text that ventures to generalize upon this branch of the law. It is in this spirit that we have revered Mr. Keener as the pioneer in this field, a pioneer whom for twenty years no one has been hardy enough to follow. In this same spirit we welcome most cordially the treatise that Mr. Woodward now gives us and we applaud the author for genuine constructive work of an order that the common hack writer of law texts in his philosophy has never dreamt of. We do not mean to suggest that the author has thrown away the reports and attempted to evolve the law from his inner consciousness but that he has gone beyond a mere digest of decisions and has analyzed, criticized and arranged the cases in the way that guides us to their intelligent use.

We disagree with Mr. Woodward in many particulars and can by no means accept his book as the last word on this subject, but it would be presumptuous to attempt within the scope of this review to expose what we consider his errors and we are entirely willing to rest in praise of his work. Without qualification we recommend it to the profession as by far the most satisfactory text yet given to us on the law of Quasi Contracts.

E. N. D.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG MANUAL, by Charles Wesley Dunn, A.M., of the New York Bar. Dunn's Pure Food and Drug Legal Manual Corporation, 32 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., pp. xxvi, 2347.

With the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs law in 1906, there has been an increased interest shown in this line of work. It has necessitated the training of a great many chemists to fill positions with the government, states and corporations, a demand far from being satisfied at the present time. Some attorneys, too, in the larger cities have found it advisable to specialize in this new branch of the law. Its importance is very apparent when one looks

through the 2347 pages in Volume I of Dunn's Manual and is told that Volume II will be equally large. Prior to the appearance of this work it was necessary to consult the "Food Inspection Decisions" or "Notice of Judgment" of the Department of Agriculture, or the bulletins issued from time to time by the several states. Dunn brings together, in encyclopedic form, the whole subject of food and drugs law, including federal, state, territorial and special, food, drug, paint, oil and turpentine laws, rules and regulations; food standards, food inspection decisions and the leading court decisions.

Volume I is divided into two parts, Part I being divided into sections under the following heads: Scope of the Law, Administration and Enforcement of the Law, Guaranty, Original Package, Foods and Drugs Affected by the Law, Adulteration of Food, Misbranding or Mislabeling of Food, Adulteration of Drugs, Misbranding or Mislabeling of Drugs, Exports of Foods and Drugs, and Imports of Foods and Drugs. Part II is general food and drug laws and rules and regulations for their enforcement in complete text.

It is a book invaluable to any attorney who engages in this kind of practice; it is valuable to the chemist and is a book from which the layman may gain considerable knowledge.

W. S. H.